

EDUCATIONAL FUNDS - 1939  
GENERAL EDUCATION BOARD

Birmingham, Ala., Age-Herald  
June 15, 1939

\$7,410,045 Appropriated Chiefly For  
Work in South

NEW YORK, June 13—(P)—Appropriations totaling \$7,410,045, principally for education in the South, were made during 1938 by the General Education Board, founded by John D. Rockefeller in 1902.

Of the total, \$5,569,245 was drawn from principal and \$1,840,800 from income, in accordance with a 19-year-old plan to liquidate the foundation, said President Raymond B. Fosdick in his annual report. Only \$8,336,070 remains in the fund.

The largest amount spent was \$3,205,900 for education of white persons in the South. For Negro education, \$842,788 was appropriated. A review of the foundation's Southern activities, accompanying the report, advocated a broadening of rural social economics as an aid to the South.

Since its inception, the foundation has spent a total of \$262,469,079, the report said.



New Orleans, La., Times-Picayune  
April 30, 1939

## SOUTH IS PRAISED FOR ADVANCES IN NEGRO EDUCATION

Leo M. Favrot Discusses  
Methods in Training for  
Citizenship

By Howard Jacobs

The South is making enormous strides in the education of its negroes, Leo M. Favrot, general field agent of the general education board in New York city, said in New Orleans Saturday.

Mr. Favrot, who attended the two-day conference at The Roosevelt of state agents of schools for negroes of 14 states, said that a quarter of a century ago there were scarcely any negro high schools in the South, and that today each state has approximately 100.

The work of the general education board has been a significant factor in this connection, Mr. Favrot indicated. The board, which is operated under a Rockefeller endowment, is concerned with the development of educational facilities throughout the country, he said, and has contributed millions of dollars to this end since its establishment in 1902.

### Hospital Fund

As evidence of its operations in New Orleans, Mr. Favrot pointed out that it had given \$500,000 toward the construction of Flint-Goodridge hospital, a part of Dillard university, and that it had contributed materially to the development of the Tulane university medical school and to the university library.

"It was not until 1912 that the board achieved results in the cause of negro education in the South," he said. "Our first step was to make available salaries for state agents of negro schools. These agents, situated in every state of the Union, were regular members of the state boards of education, working under the authority of their state superintendents, and primarily concerned with the educational welfare of the negro. Our only function was to provide their salaries.

"Our next step was to send field agents to the various states, who encouraged Legislatures and local governments to provide institutions for negroes by offering to defray a large portion of the expense. During the period 1920-30 we expended two million dollars toward the building of higher schools of learning for negroes.

### Private Colleges

"A third field was the contribution of funds to aid and encourage the erection of private colleges at important centers, and another significant phase of the work is our fellowship program, which enables members of the faculties with which the board is co-operating to study further and better equip them for their work.

"The underlying purpose of these operations is to make the negro more of an asset to the community. We are not interested in giving him a classical education, but an education for a living. We want to make him economically independent so as to better equip him for the work in which he is permitted to engage."

The improvement of negro rural life through instruction in agriculture and in homemaking were cited by Mr. Favrot as principal objectives.

The conference, which ended Saturday, is a periodical meeting of state agents having as its purpose the interchange of ideas, he said. No policies are formulated, but recommendations for improved negro education are carried back to the various state superintendents for consideration, he added.

Saturday's sessions were devoted to a discussion of co-ordination of divisions of state departments, covering programs of curriculum, libraries, and health and vocational training. Education as a factor in improving economic conditions among negroes also was considered.

New Orleans, La., Times-Picayune  
April 29, 1939

## AGENTS DISCUSS WAY TO FURTHER NEGRO EDUCATION

Officials from 14 States  
Talk Over Progress in  
Local Meeting

State agents and assistant state agents of schools for negroes in 14 states gathered in New Orleans Friday for a two-day conference at The Roosevelt designed to review recent advances in negro education and to provide for future progress.

Friday in an all-day conference they discussed methods employed in the training of negro teachers, heard suggestions that they be more closely supervised by their schools after graduation, and considered a co-ordinated program of training teachers in public and private colleges.

### Study Workshop Needs

Other problems examined were the desirability of a workshop for faculties in selected high schools and the question of discrimination in negro education.

Today's session will dwell upon curriculum, vocational, health and library programs, education as a factor in improving economic conditions among negroes, and negro graduate and professional work.

At a dinner Friday night at Arnaud's restaurant honoring Leo M. Favrot, general field agent of the General Education Board, New York, N. Y., Mr. Favrot was presented a silver service by T. H. Harris, Louisiana superintendent of education.

### State Agent Presides

A. C. Lewis, Baton Rouge, Louisiana agent of schools for negroes, presided at Friday morning's session, and E. A. Duke, Oklahoma City, Okla., state agent of negro schools in Oklahoma, at the afternoon meeting.

Approximately 40 agents are attending the conference, representing states of Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Oklahoma, Arkansas, Tennessee and Kentucky.

## How Private Funds Help

## Pay For Negro Education

ON page 52 of the 1938 annual report of the General Education Board appears the following item which should be of particular interest at this time:

"Each of the 14 Southern States has a Division of Negro Education and the head is known as the State Agent of Negro Schools. In each of these states the General Education Board provides the State Department of Education with funds for the salary and travelling expenses of the State Agent. In seven of the states the Board also provides for the salary and travelling expenses of an Assistant, or Supervisor, and in three states for an Assistant and a Negro Supervisor. . . . Toward the support of this work, since 1911, the Board has contributed \$2,266,769.00. For the year 1938-1939, \$140,000.00 was appropriated and allocated to the 14 Southern States."

It is not generally known that the State Agents or Supervisors of Negro Education in the Southern States are financed by the General Education Board. In fact, we doubt that many people outside of the several state departments of education are aware of this. We doubt that many of the newspapers in the Southern States, members of the Legislatures and people in other walks of life are aware that this phase of Negro education has been subsidized by Rockefeller money.

We doubt that thousands of influential Southerners who complain about taxes which they presumably pay for Negro education are aware that they really do not pay the bill at all in many of its important aspects.

When the total funds contributed to state educational institutions for Negroes by the Rockefeller, Rosenwald and other Foundations are subtracted it will be found that the amount of the burden borne by the states themselves has been much less than the people of the states think it is.

We wonder if the Southern newspapers, members of Congress, Governors and state legislators who are opposed to the Federal government subsidizing public education can really discern any difference between state controlled money derived from private sources and state controlled money furnished by the Federal Government.



# Board Hears Jeanes Fund Field Workers

*Journal*  
Southern Education  
Foundation Holds

Annual Meeting  
1-21-39

NEW YORK CITY—The first Jeanes teacher and three of her co-workers, representing Virginia, North Carolina, Kentucky and Texas, made verbal reports of their stewardship at a dinner following the annual meeting of The Southern Education Foundation, at the Town Hall Club, 123 West 43rd St., Thursday night, January 12th.

These Jeanes supervising teachers, Miss Virginia Randolph, of Virginia; Mrs. Mamie L. Copeland, of Kentucky; Miss Marie McIver, of North Carolina, and Miss Watkins, of Texas, spoke for themselves and about 450 supervising teachers in as many counties in southern states whose work is financed in part by The Negro Rural School Fund (The Anna T. Jeanes Foundation).

The Jeanes Fund was established in 1907, through a bequest of Miss Anna T. Jeanes in the amount of \$1,000,000, the income of which was to be used "to the one purpose of assisting in the Southern United States community country or rural schools."

The income from the fund has been used under the direction of a board of trustees for the employment of supervising teachers in southern rural schools.

About three years ago the Negro Rural School Fund (Jeanes Foundation), The George F. Peabody Fund and the John F. Slater Fund jointly formed The Southern Education Foundation, through which the affairs of the three funds, and the Virginia Randolph Fund, started last year, are administered.

Dr. Arthur D. Wright is president of the Southern Education Foundation, Arthur W. Page is chairman of the board, and Emmett J. Scott, is secretary.

## Southern Education Foundation Has 2nd Annual Dinner Meeting; Work of Jeanes Teachers Shown

By LUDLOW W. WERNER

A distinguished audience of Northern and Southern Educators, among them the presidents of Duke, Howard and Dillard Universities, and Hampton Institute, was present on Thursday evening at the second annual dinner of the Southern Education Foundation, Inc., held at the Town Hall Club, 123 West 43rd street. They heard through talks and saw through a motion picture the condition in Negro rural schools in the South.

For half an hour before dinner was served, the guests examined an interesting exhibit of work done in the rural schools under direction of Jeanes teachers. This exhibit consisted of articles made of native or waste materials such as four burlap straw, bottle caps, etc. Except for the time spent in construction, little or no expense was involved in the making of the articles on exhibit.

After the exhibit, a four-course dinner was served. At the conclusion of which Dr. Arthur D. Wright, president of the Foundation, arose and addressed the gathering. He spoke of the exhibition and told how the Jeanes teachers were showing parents and children to utilize material, which ordinarily is discarded, to make useful articles. Following a brief description of the work of the Jeanes teachers, Mr. Wright introduced as the first speaker, Mrs. Mamie L. Copeland, Jeanes teacher for six years and present state supervisor of Negro elementary schools in Kentucky.

Mrs. Copeland spoke of the Virginia Randolph Fund which was begun by Jeanes teachers last year and announced proudly that the fund had collected \$18,000 in contributions during the first year. She said that it is hoped that this amount will be doubled each year. Discussing her work particularly, she singled out the well-known mining district of Harlan County to show just what problems are encountered in education of Negroes in the South. The teachers in this county, she said, are usually selected by the mine superintendents and are not necessarily even high

school graduates but through the Jeanes teachers they are taught principles of teaching and theory. The greatest need in her state, Mrs. Copeland declared, was for books for the children.

The next speaker introduced by Dr. Wright was Miss Marie McIver, state supervisor of elementary schools for Negroes in North Carolina, who said that the outlook for Negro education is encouraging. This changed outlook, she credited to N. C. Newbold, director of the division of Negro education in North Carolina.

"There are 2,260 Negro elementary schools in the state," declared Miss McIver, "and schools must remain open for six months but remain open for eight months if there are a sufficient number of pupils in attendance to warrant it."

### Scores Salary Differential

While commending the present trend among Negro youth in her state to enter the teaching profession, she deplored the fact that the minimum salary for white teachers is the maximum salary Negro teachers may receive. She also deplored the inadequate library facilities, but commended the state and local officials for their attempts to give Negro children comfortable schools.

Praising the work of the Jeanes teachers of which there are 57 work-teachers in 56 counties, Miss McIver told the gathering that there are still too many poorly trained teachers, caused mostly because politics is allowed to enter the system. Lack of adequate supervision is another problem faced in North Carolina. She closed her remarks by paying tribute to the Jeanes teachers as indispensable in a state where there are over 900 one-teacher schools.

The next speaker and probably the youngest supervisor was Miss Pauline Watkins, supervisor of Jeanes teachers in Brazos County, Texas. Miss Watkins elaborated on the co-ordinated community program which was started in her county two years ago and which has been so successful that it is being adopted by counties throughout Texas. She interrupted her talk on conditions in Texas to present a beautiful corsage of flowers

to Miss Virginia Randolph, pioneer Jeanes teacher, who was one of the honored guests of the occasion.

In a survey made several years ago of the average Negro family in Texas, Miss Watkins said a disheartening condition was revealed, with not only income and lack of foodstuffs being a general complaint among those surveyed. She thanked the Fund for its activities in Texas and paid tribute to Miss Randolph as an inspiration to all Jeanes teachers.

### Hear Pioneer Jeanes Teacher

Miss Virginia Randolph, the next speaker, told of how she started teaching 46 years ago in Henrico County, Va., and how later she became the first Jeanes teacher on October 25, 1908. In a humorous vein she related many of the incidents early in her teaching career and told how she had to overcome a disinterest on the part of parents generally in having the children become educated. She declared that at her first school she had to use part of her own salary to make necessary repairs to the school building in order to make it fit for us. She praised the county superintendents in Virginia for their aid in lightening her burdens and paid tribute to Mr. Wright who was at one time her county superintendent.

Following remarks by Mr. Wright in response to the various talks, a motion picture was shown the gathering. The work of the Jeanes teachers the conditions of the school buildings and of the homes of the children, and the general lack of adequate facilities were graphically illustrated by the pictures which were made last year and which have been shown in the leading schools and colleges of the country.

Prominent among the Negroes at the gathering were Dr. Ambrose Calver of the U. S. Office of Education; Dr. Emmett J. Scott of Washington, D. C., secretary of the Southern Education Foundation, Inc., board of directors; C. C. Spaulding, president of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company, Durham, N. C.; Dr. W. T. B. Williams of Tuskegee Institute; George B. Molefe of Natal, South Africa, who is now studying Christian education at Union Theological Seminary, New York City; P. B. Young, editor of the Norfolk Journal and Guide, Norfolk, Va.; Rev. E. H. Daniels of Detroit, Mich., and Tax Commissioner Hubert T. Delany of New York City.

Richmond Va. Times Dispatch  
January 25, 1939

### Supervisor Called North

Virginia Randolph, supervisor of Negro education in Henrico County, was summoned recently to a conference called by the Southern Education Foundation in New York on Negro education, Henrico School Superintendent C. K. Holsinger said yesterday. Miss Randolph not only has been with Henrico County for 46 years, but she also has the distinction of being the first supervisor appointed under the Jeanes Fund in America. Mr. Holsinger pointed out. The Anna T. Jeanes Fund was established in 1907 to aid Southern counties in Negro education work.



# Million Dollar Jeanes Fund Still on Hand, Wright Explains

## Fund Reported Exhausted Is Smaller One

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Anna T. Jeanes fund that has been completely disbursed is a small memorial fund and not the larger fund, the income from which is being used for Negro rural schools in the South, according to Dr. Arthur D. Wright, president of the Southern Education Foundation, Inc., which administers the larger fund.

The erroneous impression that the Jeanes fund had been completely used up grows out of the annual report of the General Education Board, which administered the smaller or memorial fund.

Dr. Wright explained, in a recent statement that before 1907 Miss Anna T. Jeanes gave to the trustees of the General Education Board the sum of \$200,000 to be used for colored rural schools in the South. He said there was no restriction whatever as to the use of the principal of this fund.

In 1907, she gave \$1,000,000, and this fund was incorporated as the Negro Rural School Fund, but was known to educators as the Jeanes Fund.

For more than 30 years the General Education Board divided the income of the Jeanes fund it was administering between Hampton and Tuskegee Institutes, but about six years ago began to disburse the principal of that fund and has now entirely disbursed it.

### PRINCIPAL INCREASED

"On the other hand," said Dr. Wright, "the real Jeanes Fund of a million dollars that was incorporated under the name of the Negro Rural School Fund but known as the Jeanes Fund is being administered by the Southern Education Foundation and the amount of the principal of that fund actually has increased during the depression by more than 10 per cent, which we think is a rather remarkable showing as compared to that of most funds."

"The story sent out that the Jeanes fund had been used up caused us no little confusion and embarrassment, and as I pointed out, the fund that was used up was a small memorial fund of which very few people knew at all. But

the larger Jeanes fund is safe and sound and enjoying the best of health today, having been given in perpetuity so that the principal can never be used."

Besides administering the Jeanes Fund, the Southern Education Foundation also administers the Slater, Peabody and Randolph Funds.

## Report Jeanes Fund Intact

### Dr. Wright Reports Fund Safe; Increased 10 Per Cent

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### Story Embarrassing

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Union Springs, Ala., Herald  
February 16, 1939  
**JEANES TEACHERS' REPORT**

The monthly meeting of the Negro teachers of Bullock County was one of the most interesting held this term. It came at the termination of National Negro History Week and this formed the theme of all departmental meetings along with the regular discussion.

At the reassembly a short yet interesting program of Negro life and history was presented by tal-

ent of the county.

The State Department of Education was represented by State Jeanes Supervisor M. F. McDaniel. She lent inspiration to the teachers, both in departmental visits and at the general assembly. Much interest was aroused in the forthcoming P.-T. A. annual meeting of which body she is completing a 4-year term as president. This association will meet in March in connection with the State Teachers Association.

Supt. Johnson again stressed the needs of sanitation and urged those negligent schools to take warning.

The Negro teachers of the county are happy to know that Supt. M. K. Johnson will serve another four year period.

Wm. C. Powell, Publicity Agt.  
T. M. Oliver, Jeanes Teacher.



EDUCATIONAL FUNDS-1939  
ANNA T. JEANES FUND

# Jeanes Fund Paid Out, Report

WASHINGTON

The principal and interest of the Anna T. Jeanes Fund has been exhausted upon colored schools, according to the annual report of Secretary of Interior H. L. Ickes, recently repeated.

The fund amounted to \$15,919.21, on December 31, 1936. This sum was exhausted during the year and added to \$12,500 remaining unpaid at the aforementioned date, bringing the total appropriation to \$28,419.21. During the year, the appropriation was disbursed.



Atlanta, Ga. Journal  
January 8, 1939

## Rural Education Conference Held Here

Government officials and educators from all over the south attended sessions of the Council on Rural Education at the Administration Building of the University of Atlanta Friday and Saturday.

The council is sponsored by the Julius Rosenwald fund.

Reports were heard on the state of education in the south by Drs. Charles S. Johnson, director of the department of social science at Fisk University; J. E. Brewton, of George Peabody College for Teachers, Nashville, Tenn., and Horace Mann Bond, Fisk University. There was a discussion of ways and means of improving the teachers college and the rural school, and through them the quality of life in the rural south.

During the past four years the Julius Rosenwald Fund has appropriated \$450,000 for rural education, chiefly for building up a few centers for the preparation of rural teachers; two state colleges for white teachers, at Statesboro and Carrollton, Ga.; a state college for negro teachers at Grambling, La.; Tuskegee Institute for Negro Teachers in Alabama, and two institutions of southwide influence, Peabody College for Teachers (white), and Fisk University (colored) at Nashville, Tenn.

Chattanooga, Tenn. News  
February 3, 1939

## Rosenwald Day

IN gratitude, Negroes, in their churches, schools and Y. M. C. A.'s will observe next Sunday as Julius Rosenwald day.

Today, 5,000 rural schools in the South are giving a chance to over half a million Negro boys and girls to learn their three R's, home-making, simple farming and mechanical industries because of Mr. Rosenwald's interest in Negroes. Advocate of the principle that interracial differences will yield to mutual understanding in a common task, he offered \$25,000 to any city which

would raise \$75,000 for a Y. M. C. A. Twenty-five Southern cities have taken advantage of his generosity. Mr. Rosenwald contributing \$637,000, the Negroes \$472,319 and white citizens \$4,490,893.

Here is just one instance of a Jewish philanthropist who gave freely to the advancement of an alien race.

# COLLEGE DEGREE NOT REQUIRED TO RECEIVE A GRANT

## Few Apply for Advanced Study in Journalism, Political Science, Labor Relations, Business and Ministry

CHICAGO. — (ANP) — Declaring that college degrees are not necessarily a pre-requisite for a fellowship grant, George M. Reynolds, director for fellowships for the Julius Rosenwald Fund, this week indicated that there has been a dearth of applications of high calibre, especially in non-academic fields.

Director Reynolds said the Fund is interested in receiving applications from colored specialists in the fields of journalism, political science, labor relations, business, the ministry, etc., these branches of endeavor in which an academic background is secondary to demonstrated ability for leadership and the applicant's likelihood of making a unique contribution in his chosen field.

Also, according to the director, there have been too few really high grade applications in the academic, literary, artistic and scientific fields, where the bulk of applications come from those who have been awarded college degrees.

Some idea of the Rosenwald program which grants financial aid to leaders and specialists who demonstrate they have fitness and capability as well as adaptability, can be gained by considering the background of three men awarded fellowships in the non-academic field last year.

### Three Fellows

These Fellows and their special fields of endeavor are as follows: Edwin B. Jourdain Jr., Evanston, Ill., in political science; George F. McCray, Chicago, in labor relations and Jacob L. Reddix, Gary, Ind., in economics. The plan of work of these three fellows, as stated in their applications, is as follows:

Jourdain for eight years alderman 5th Ward, Evanston, and a realtor: "The assembling of data and the study of the relationships between a minority group and its government, the detail of the extensions of governmental functions to the group and into its area; the influence of the group upon policies and functioning of the government, the efforts of the group to excise, labor relations, business, press itself politically and improve its status, effecting social gains through political organizations."

McCray, assistant superintendent, Employment Service and WPA: "Through field work, to gather data on the handling of interracial conflicts in the labor movement in various sections of the U. S., by personal observation and interviews with union members, officials and others associated with the problem."

### To Study Cooperatives

Reddix, teacher of mathematics, Roosevelt high school, Gary, Fellow in Economics: "My plan is to to secure a leave of absence from my present position, to do a year of graduate work in the University of Chicago. Main theme of my study will be the 'possibilities of Cooperative Societies Among Negroes.' The background of this study shall be my practical ex-

perience in cooperatives."

Concerning the scope of the Rosenwald Fund Fellowships Committee and the three Fellows mentioned, Director Reynolds said:

"It is very difficult to give detailed reasons why these men were selected by the committee. I think the most outstanding reason was that all three showed promise of leadership. In this connection I think it would be well to emphasize that non-academic applicants must show definite achievement in leadership and must have maturity and experience in their fields. It might also be mentioned in this connection that we do not finance undergraduate education except in the case of those mature people who have achieved other distinction which might be considered equal to formal education."

Columbia, S. C. State  
November 4, 1939

## Fellowships Of Rosenwald Fund

Information has been received at the offices of the state department of education relative to the fellowships offered by the Julius Rosenwald fund.

The fellowships under two categories, one for whites and one for Negroes, are expected to be worth \$1,500 for a full year's work, and candidates are to be between 22 and 35 years of age. The fellowships for whites are for Southerners who wish to work out some problem distinctive to the South and who expect to make their careers in the South. The fellowships, open to men and women, are not restricted to any special subject or activity. Applications for the fellowships are to be submitted by January 5, 1940.

Application blanks may be secured from George M. Reynolds, director for fellowships, Julius Rosenwald fund 4901 Ellis avenue, Chicago, Ill.



# Rosenwald Fund Has Shortage Of Fellowship Applicants

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New Orleans, La., Times-Picayune  
April 29, 1939

## ROSENWALD FUND FELLOWSHIPS GO IN SISTER STATES

Louisianians and Mississippians Among Recipients of Honors

Three Louisianians and three Mississippians were among the 27 recipients of Julius Rosenwald Fund fellowships announced Friday.

T. Lynn Smith, professor and head of the department of sociology and rural sociology at the Louisiana State university, was given a fellowship for a study of personnel and facilities for exchange of students in agriculture between the United States and the countries of South and Central America.

Edward P. Dreyer, assistant state director of the federal writers' project, New Orleans, was a fellowship recipient to study American literature, using materials available at Howard Memorial and the Tulane university library.

Herschel Brickell, Senatobia, Miss., writer, lecturer and literary critic, was given a fellowship in creative writing for a human history of Natchez, Miss., from the earliest days of the Indian settlement to the present.

Wiley C. Newman, pastor of the First Methodist Episcopal church at Indianola, Miss., was given the award for a study of the social and cultural disadvantages of low income groups in Sunflower county, Mississippi.

Negro recipients included Allison Davis, professor of anthropology at Dillard university, who will study anthropology at the University of Chicago; and William Grant Still, Woodville, Miss., for creative work in music. Still already has received two awards from the Guggenheim Foundation, and some of his compositions are to be played at the New York World's Fair. Other works have been performed both in the United States and Europe.

The awards were announced by Edwin R. Embree, Chicago, president of the foundation. Committee on the awards is composed of Dr. Will W. Alexander, director of the farm security administration; Dr. Charles Johnson of Fisk university; Henry Allen Moe, secretary of the John Simon-Guggenheim Memorial Foundation; Raymond R. Paty, president of Birmingham-Southern college; George M. Reynolds, director of fellowships for the foundation, and Mr. Embree.

Memphis, Tenn. Commercial Appeal  
April 28, 1939

## SIX IN MIDSOUTH GET ROSENWALD AWARDS

Three Tennesseans Are In Group Receiving Fellowship

Awards totaling \$100,000 to Southerners of demonstrated ability by the Julius Rosenwald Fund includes fellowship to three Tennesseans, two Arkansans and a Mississippian, it was announced yesterday.

The Tennesseans: Miss May Justus, teacher in a two-room school at Tracy Center, and author of a dozen children's books; Albert

Edwin Carter, foreign affairs writer and Sunday editor of the Chattanooga Times; Puryear Mims, Nashville sculptor.

The Arkansans: Richard E. Yates, assistant professor of political science at Hendrix College, Conway; Dan R. Vining, instructor of statistics and economics, University of Arkansas.

The Mississippian: The Rev. Wiley Clifford Newman, pastor of the First Methodist Church of Indianola.

Only TriState-born negroes receiving awards this year are now working or studying outside the South. Winners announced above are white Southerners named for their influence exercised or projected in fields of needed leadership.

## \$100,000 GRANTED BY ROSENWALD

27 Southerners Among Recipients Of Awards

For Research

(From Yesterday's Final Edition)  
CHICAGO, April 27—(AP)—The Julius Rosenwald Fund Thursday announced the awarded of \$100,000 in fellowships to finance study, research and work in the fields of economics, history, education, the fine arts and science.

Approximately half of them were given to 27 white Southerners. These recipients and their purposes included:

Chess Abernathy, Jr., editor-in-chief of The Cobb County Times, Marietta, Ga., a study of Latin American affairs.

Albert Edwin Carter, Sunday editor of The Chattanooga (Tenn.) Times, a study of conditions in South America.

L. S. U. Man Is Recipient  
T. Lynn Smith, professor at Louisiana State University, a study of Latin American education and agriculture.

John N. Lyle, Atlanta, Ga., a study of British banking.

Marcus Bartlett, of Station WSB, Atlanta, study of radio in education.

Paula Snelling and Lillian Smith, of The North Georgia Review, Southern literature.

Melvin E. Thompson, of the Georgia Department of Education, Prof. Walter E. Sewell, of Georgia Tech, and Prof. R. E. Yates, of Hendrix College, Conway, Ark., studies in educational reorganization.

The Rev. Wiley C. Newman, Indianola, Miss., sociology.  
Puryear Mims, Nashville, Tenn., sculpture.

Montgomerian Included  
Charles E. Shannon, Montgomery, Ala., painting.

Prof. R. C. Cotner, of Stetson University, DeLand, Fla., research for a history of Florida citrus industry.

E. P. Dryer, assistant state director of federal writers' project in Louisiana, studies in American literature.

J. E. Fleming, of the University of Georgia, sociology.

A. B. Hill, of Vanderbilt University, economics.

R. M. Hodges, editor of The Daily Times-News, Burlington, N. C., creative writing.

May Justus, Tracy City, Tenn. Southern mountain folklore.

J. W. Kendrick, of the University of North Carolina, economics and sociology.

Dorothy H. Tisdale, of the University of North Carolina, a study of Southern youth.

Dan R. Vining, University of Arkansas, economics.

John D. Black, University of Ar-

## Rosenwald Fund Greatest Negro Help Large Contributor To Negro Advance

Sears Roebuck Co. Fortune Is Financial Source; Merchant Prince Philanthropist

the chartered purpose, "The Well Being of Mankind." On April 30, 1938, it was expanded to the present high level. Mr. Rosenwald as president and treasurer, carried the greater part of administrative duties, assisted by Francis W. Shephardson, secretary, and acting director of the south. The Fund's activities were supervised by Mr. S. L. Smith of Nashville, and was reorganized in 1938 with full time officers.

\$22,000,000, forms the great portion of the fund which is permanent. Reports from 1917 to 1936 inclusive show \$8,816,854 spent for Negro activities. This sum is twice the amount spent for other activities.

Julius Rosenwald was born in Springfield, Illinois, January 6, 1862, just across the street from Lincoln's home. Many writers have said that the life of the emancipator exerted much influence upon Rosenwald. In 1910 Mr. Rosenwald first took an active part in the betterment of conditions for American Negroes. His first gift was to Booker T. Washington, founder of Tuskegee, then a building campaign that saw the erection of sixteen Negro Y. M. C. A.'s and two Y. W. C. A.'s, besides numerous rural school buildings.

### Fund Incorporated 1917

On October 30, 1917, the fund was incorporated in Illinois, with

### Major Health Contribution

The 1938 report shows the fund's activities in health centered in three major programs. Development of Provident Hospital, in Chicago; the Andrew Memorial hospital, Tuskegee; and the Flint-Goodridge hospital, Dillard University, New Orleans. These institutions are demonstrations of high standards of service to patients, and a training center for Negro physicians, nurses, and administrative staffs. They are strategically located in a northern city, a southern city, and a southern county. Provident hospital has built up a fine Negro medical staff, and offers post-graduate instruction and experience to physicians and health workers. Flint-Goodridge hospital at Dillard University, is one of the chief exponents of the Provident plan. White and Negro doctors working in cooperation, have an out-patient department that is



steadily growing. A penny a day hospital insurance provides a maximum of three weeks ward care annually.

Andrew Memorial hospital on Tuskegee campus, is in cooperation with the school, and serves 23,000 Negroes in the surrounding county. The plant is under race management.

#### Rosenwald Fellowships

Fellowships are intended to provide opportunities for advanced study, or special subjects or activities. However, many candidates have completed advanced university work, for fellowships are open not only to scholars and scientists, but to persons in the professions and fine arts, in agriculture, journalism, or creative writing, education or the ministry. Candidates are generally between the ages of 22 and 35 years, though exceptional cases are considered on their merits. Average grants are \$1500 for a full year's work. During 1937 and 1938, 55 Negroes and 54 southern whites received fellowships, among them Horace R. Cayton, Jr., of Seattle, for studies in sociology and statistics at the University of Chicago.

Montgomery, Ala. Advertiser  
May 4, 1939

#### NEWSPAPERMEN AND TEACHERS

Newspapermen are becoming as ambitious to go back to school as teachers. Our underpaid school teachers long have shamed the rest of us by their zeal for the principle of continuous learning. The school teacher never grows weary of going back to school and learning more and more. Now newspapermen, themselves accustomed to modest incomes, according to their story, are taking advantage of increasing opportunities to pursue special courses of study in universities and special opportunities to study as travelers in foreign lands. There are several foundations that provide opportunities for the selectmen of American journalism to resume their formal studies and to enjoy other high privileges as students of men and affairs, and to accept such advantages without obligation or embarrassment. Thus the Rosenwald Foundation is the special friend of aspiring Southerners — newspapermen and others — who wish to make special studies, and the Nieman Fellowship provides opportunities for carefully selected American newspapermen to spend a scholastic year at Harvard. As to this the editor of The Advertiser wrote at length in yesterday's paper. At least two other American foundations provide travel fellowships for working newspaper men.

All of this is very fine from the standpoint of our democracy. It is not yet enough to do for working newspaper men, but it is more than any other country does, because few other countries give a hoot about popular journalism. These promising young Americans that are chosen to receive special training in economics, history and government in a modern, frustrated civilization are fortunate.

#### To Talk at Carrollton



DR. EDWIN R. EMBREE.

## ROSENWALD HEAD TO SPEAK TONIGHT

*Constitution 12-1-39  
Atlanta, Ga.*

Dr. Embree Will Address  
Social Science Group at  
Carrollton.

Dr. Edwin R. Embree, president of the Julius Rosenwald Fund, which has contributed thousands of dollars to education in the south, will be the principal speaker at the meeting of the Georgia Academy of Social Sciences tonight at West Georgia College, Carrollton.

A former vice president of the Rockefeller Foundation, Dr. Embree has devoted years of study to racial questions, both in this country and abroad, and is the author of several books and scores of magazine articles on education, racial development, and cultural anthropology.

A native of Nebraska, he spent his early life in Wyoming and Kentucky and was graduated from Yale University in 1906. He was awarded an M. A. degree in 1914 and a Litt. D. degree by the University of Hawaii in 1936.

He served two years as a reporter for the New York Sun and subsequently was alumni editor of the Yale Alumni Weekly, originator and director of the Yale Class Secretaries' Bureau, alumni registrar, and secretary of the Bureau of Appointments.



# Rosenwald Day Set For

## February 5

NEW YORK, Feb. 5—A. M. C. A.'s and the people in general cele-

brate Rosenwald day, February 5 this year they will sing with new meaning and deeper fervor the spiritual "Go Down Moses, Tell Ole Pharoah to Let My People Go," for they will be thinking of the physical and spiritual sufferings of the race with which Julius Rosenwald was identified.

They will recall how their great friend and benefactor was broad enough to serve the needs of Race youth through the medium of religion not his own, and will pray as Christians for the delivery of his people from the hand of the oppressor.

They will remember that slaves in America were without means of force to achieve their freedom, but had heard from the readings of the Hebrew scriptures of a Year of Jubilee and wove their songs of hope about this promise and prayed without ceasing for its realization.

Rosenwald day will therefore be a day of prayer for the relief of the suffering of the victims of racial prejudice throughout the world.

## CURRENT OPINION

### JULIUS ROSENWALD IN A NEW LIGHT

The late Julius Rosenwald, Jewish philanthropist, at the opening of the Wabash Avenue colored branch of the YMCA in Chicago, said:

"The white men who make the white race honorable believe in equal rights for you. . . . The man who hates a black man because he is black has the same spirit as he who hates a poor man because he is poor. . . . Men are not superior by the accident of race or color; they are superior who have the best heart. . . . Your enemies are also the enemies of liberty, of progress and of justice. . . . The noblest dead war, the noblest living are, your friends."

Despite the fact that Mr. Rosenwald gave \$5,000,000 to build colored public schools in the South and millions more to colored colleges and Y. M. C. A.'s, we always felt that his life never squared with his utterances.

We couldn't understand why the Sears Roebuck stores, out of which he made his money, were intentionally discourteous to colored customers; why, in his enterprise employing 65,000 persons only a very few of them were colored.

After all, we thought, it is one thing to give a man alms and another thing to give him a job.

We couldn't fathom the Rosenwald who said, "As an American and as a Jew, I appeal to all high-minded men and women to join in a relentless crusade against race prejudice," but who, in his business, said in effect, "I employed up race prejudice. They circulated the reports that Sears was a colored man."

Light came this week in a new book, "Julius Roenwald," by M. R. Werner, just published by Harper Brothers, New York, price \$3.50. It proved the rumor, and the company went to the trouble to trace the family trees of both Sears and Roebuck and make the information public. Believe it or not—his own associates and employees was against it. . . . He also met opposition when he tried to sub-

stitute colored for white help in his Chicago office building. In both cases he bowed to the will of the majority. . . . He ended by concentrating on education to fit colored people for those opportunities open to them, and which they might develop among themselves."

Many a business leader who found his associates opposed to his program would probably do just what Mr. Rosenwald did. He would yield to the will of the majority and his advisers rather than cause a breach.

Henry Ford, in Detroit, and Harvey Firestone, in Arkron, who with Mr. Rosenwald created equally great businesses, gave away no great fortunes in philanthropy, but insisted that colored workers should have jobs in their plants on equal footing with all other workers.

If we had to choose, therefore, between the two, we'd prefer Ford to Rosenwald, because we believe the Ford way is the American way to solve America's problems.

And, we say this even when we agree that Mr. Rosenwald, sincere and noble man that he was, is responsible for the greatest revival of education the South has ever known. There, for generations children who study in the 5,000 public school houses he helped to build, will call him blessed.

Many AFRO readers have heard the story that Richard Sears was colored.

Sears and Roebuck founded the mail order house which afterwards sold out to Mr. Rosenwald.

Werner explains the story like this.

Local merchants, in order to fight the mail order business, stirred up race prejudice. They circulated the reports that Sears was a colored man.

Photographs of Sears were sent out in the store catalogues to disprove the rumor, and the company went to the trouble to trace the family trees of both Sears and Roebuck and make the information public. Believe it or not—his own associates and employees

was against it. . . . He also met opposition when he tried to sub-



## EDUCATIONAL FUNDS - 1939

### OTHER BOARDS

Atlanta, Ga. Constitution  
January 6, 1939

#### FUNDS TO TEACH TEACHERS.

(From the Detroit News.)

Having been devoted for 20 years to bettering American educational facilities, the expressions on the subject of the Julius Rosenwald fund have weight. The major part of this foundation's review of its activities for the two-year period from July, 1936, to July, 1938, lately issued from the Chicago headquarters, deals sharply with the conditions under which teachers are recruited. The point is effectively made by the introductory assertion of "two strangely contradictory facts":

- "1. The preparation of teachers is the most important task of professional education.
- "2. The teachers college is the poorest of all departments of higher education."

Conditions well known among educators are forcibly called to general attention. The chief teachers colleges subsist without any, or with comparatively meager, endowments . . . "The largest and richest school of education—Teachers College, Columbia—has only \$7,000,000, a small fund compared with the capital of a dozen medical centers" . . . "The George Peabody School for Teachers, the great single influence in the education of teachers in the south, has an endowment of \$5,000,000, about a third of the \$14,000,000 endowment of the Vanderbilt medical school across the street."

The fund is hopeful . . . "Fortunately, the significance of the education of teachers is dawning, surely if still slowly, on the American mind" . . . We think the phase treated at length, involving need of harmonizing educational theories deals with a vitally practical requirement. Donors willing to give great sums for lasting promotion of educational fads are unlikely to be found.

#### PHILANTHROPY IN THE SOUTH

The recent announcements of fellowship awards by the Rosenwald and Guggenheim foundations, from which Southerners have considerably benefited, should quicken the South's interest in the great problems of philanthropy. In this age of high taxation and small returns on investment, endowed institutions are faced with diminishing incomes, and the great philanthropists are largely of the past.

These facts are of first concern to the South, for this region has benefited from the philanthropy of others out of all proportion to its own gifts. In fact, most of the large philanthropic work in the South has been done by Northerners and Easterners with Northern and Eastern capital.

In the amount of donations for philanthropic purposes the Southeast gives far less than any other region, with a per capita contribution of \$1.58, as compared with the Southwest's \$1.92; the Northwest's \$1.96; the Far West's \$3.30; the Middle States' \$4.08; and the Northeast's \$7.51.

The South, which is poor, cannot expect to benefit from philanthropy to the same

extent that does rich New England, but it is worthwhile to remember that the South has benefited from the gifts of outsiders. In 1882, for example, Mr. John F. Slater of Norwich, Connecticut, created an original trust fund of a million dollars for the purpose of "uplifting the lately emancipated population of the Southern states and their posterity." Since then the John F. Slater Fund has distributed more than five million dollars to Negro educational and religious institutions, virtually all of which have been in the South.

The Phelps Stokes Fund, created in New York City, the Anna T. Jeanes Foundation, made possible by a Pennsylvanian, the Julius Rosenwald Fund, built with the wealth of a Chicago multi-millionaire, have all distributed most of their gifts in the South, chiefly among the Negro.

The Carnegie Foundation of New York has spent more than half its total in the South, mainly in building schools and public libraries. The International Health Board and the Rockefeller enterprises have spent millions of dollars in the South fighting hook worm, malarial fever and rabies. The General Education Board has expended in the Southern States more than \$38,000,000 for Negro education, and more than that for white education. The Rockefeller groups combined have spent more than \$100,000,000 in the Southern States.

The earlier Peabody Fund, created by George Peabody of Massachusetts, has contributed heavily toward the advancement of teacher training in the South.

The General Education Board, through the Social Science Research Foundation, made possible the classic study which resulted in the monumental "Southern Regions of the United States," the final authority on Southern problems.

In the South the Duke family of North Carolina has contributed large sums to hospitals, to Davidson College, Furman University and the Johnson C. Smith University, as well as to orphanages and rural churches. Last year the brother and sister of the late Smith Reynolds established a \$7,000,000 endowment for the control of syphilis in North Carolina.

Our educational institutions such as Vanderbilt and Tulane have been blessed by large donations, but most of the other Southern universities have never had large endowments, indeed most of them have endowments that are of almost no conse-

quence. And we can no longer hope for large contributions from outsiders; our endowed institutions must begin to shift for themselves and to trust to the support of the South.

Dr. Howard Odum says that it is not possible for the South "so to master its situation as to transvalue its deficiency into adequacy without a great deal of outside cooperative assistance in men and money and technics, from federal aid, from business enterprise, from endowed agencies."

Fortunately, many of the older foundations are able to continue their work in the South on a large scale, performing the two-fold task of sending trained men into the South and training a few of the more promising Southerners. Federal aid through such activities as the Farm Security Administration and the TVA helps meet the need for trained assistance and guidance.

But when we consider the need of the South, we must recognize that all these federal and philanthropic activities combined are yet insufficient. The responsibility now rests directly upon the Southern people, who must shoulder additional burdens and literally lift themselves by their own bootstraps if the region is to prosper and realize its destiny. The whole energies of the South must more and more be concentrated on developing such things as greater universities and educational systems, more expanded public health agencies, better agricultural practices designed to save and enrich the land. In the meantime, the South must acknowledge its debt to the philanthropists from the North and East who have seen fit to endow our educational and other activities. In the future, Southerners of wealth must be encouraged to make the contributions which in the past they could not afford to make.

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Atlanta, Ga. Constitution  
April 9, 1939

# Urban League

By  
JESSE O. THOMAS

The purpose of the Bulletin is to chronicle the worth-  
while things done for, by, and with the Negro, as a basis  
of increasing inter-racial good-will and understanding.

According to the Works Progress Administration, a former WPA negro laborer wins a \$2,500 Guggenheim scholarship. He is a 30-year-old former manual laborer on Chicago project of the Work Progress Administration. The \$2,500 award is to permit him to do creative work in writing for a year.

The winner of this coveted honor is Richard Wright, who ran away from his native Natchez, Miss., home at the age of 15, and hitch-hiked northward, working at any job that was offered him and reading at every opportunity.

Exactly one year ago, Wright sprung up on the literary horizon as a promising writer when four of his stories of negro life were published in the book entitled "Uncle Tom's Children." Earlier, this collection of short stories won the first prize in a contest conducted by Story Magazine for employees of Federal Writers' Project of the WPA.

The young author's talent for prose was first noticed three years ago when he submitted to the WPA officials in Chicago samples of his work. The excellence of these pieces led to his transfer from a manual labor job of the WPA to the Federal Writers' Project. Wright came to New York shortly afterwards and won a place for himself on the Writers' Project here.

Before the WPA gave him his first regular employment, the author wandered from city to city in search of work. He read as often as circumstances would permit. In some communities where negroes were not allowed to borrow books from the public libraries, Wright made friends with white men who got books for him on their cards. In other communities, he quietly observed and noted the life and types of persons by "just hanging around."

In a letter accompanying the manuscript contest, Wright said, "Before I left home my grandmother despaired of trying to keep me from fighting, lying, stealing

and playing hookey; my grandmother predicted I would end on the gallows; and an aunt attempted to bring me under the softening influence of religion without success, but I eventually began to read and learn, and achieved reformation. The WPA job in Chicago gave me my first opportunity to think and to put those thoughts on paper."

The former WPA laborer is the only negro receiving one of the 69 Guggenheim fellowship awards granted this year. More than 1,000 applicants originally vied for the honors totaling \$150,000. The awards were given "finalists" whose work in many fields of knowledge and creative effort in all the arts shows scholarship and promise of greater productions in the future.

This is the fifteenth year in which the Guggenheim Memorial Foundation fellowship awards have been given. The foundation was set up in 1925 by former Senator and Mrs. John Simon Guggenheim as a memorial to their son.

It is not possible to tell how many George W. Carvers, Frederick Douglasses, Mary McLeod Bethunes, John Hopes and Booker T. Washingtons are denied the opportunity of contributing their share toward the progress of the world on account of poverty, neglect, isolation, inadequate educational facilities, recreational and employment opportunities.



EDUCATIONAL FUNDS-1939

SPINGARN TRUST FUND

TRUST CONTINUES SPINGARN  
MEDAL

*Christine Spingarn*  
POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., (AP)—  
The will of the late Joel E. Spingarn  
filed for probate today revealed estab-  
lishment of a \$20,000 trust fund to per-  
petuate the Spingarn Medal awarded  
annually for outstanding achievement  
by American Negroes. 8-31-39

The medal this year was won by  
Marian Anderson, famed singer. Spin-  
garn, educator and art and literary crit-  
ic, died at 65, at Amenia, N. Y., July  
26.

*Arthur B. Spingarn*  
The bulk of the estate, whose value  
was not estimated, goes to his widow.  
His brother, Arthur B. Spingarn, New  
York City attorney, was bequeathed  
\$20,000.